EXHIBIT F

Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) Specification

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Specification Group

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This version:

http://www.xbrl.org/tr/2000-07-31/xbrl-2000-07-31.doc (in Word)

http://www.xbrl.org/tr/2000-07-31/xbrl-2000-07-31.pdf (in PDF)

with separate provision of the DTD and Schema described herein. All components, along with non-normative samples and certain auxiliary DTDs are available in a single Zip format archive.

Abstract

XBRL is the specification for the eXtensible Business Reporting Language. XBRL allows software vendors, programmers and end users who adopt it as a specification to enhance the creation, exchange, and comparison of business reporting information. Business reporting includes, but is not limited to, financial statements, financial information, non-financial information and regulatory filings such as annual and quarterly financial statements.

This document defines XML elements and attributes that can be used to express information used in the creation, exchange and comparison tasks of financial reporting. XBRL consists of a core language of XML elements and attributes used in document instances as well as a language used to define new elements and taxonomies of elements referred to in document instances.

Acknowledgements

This specification could not have been written without the contribution of many people. The participants in the XBRL Specification Working Group, public commentators, and personal advisors have all played a significant role. Walter Hamscher, though no longer active in the shaping of the specification and this document, provided key insights and perspective.

Status of this document

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1 Introduction

XBRL is the specification for the eXtensible Business Reporting Language. XBRL allows software vendors, programmers and end users who adopt it as a specification to enhance the creation, exchange, and comparison of business reporting information. Business reporting includes, but is not limited to, financial statements, financial information, non-financial information and regulatory filings such as annual and quarterly financial statements.

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1.1 Documentation Conventions

This document will eventually be produced using an [XML] DTD and an [XSLT] stylesheet.

The following highlighting is used to present technical material in this document:

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XML Declarations
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The following highlighting is used for non-normative commentary in this document:

Example
A non-normative example illustrating use of the XBRL language, or a related instance.
`<schema name="http://www.muzmo.com/XMLSchema/1.0/mySchema" >`
And an explanation of the example.

NOTE: General comments directed to all readers.

1.2 Purpose

The XBRL specification is meant to maximize benefits to all stakeholders that use it. The specification is intended to benefit three categories of users: financial information preparers, intermediaries in the preparation and distribution process, and users of financial information. There is also a fourth category of beneficiary, the vendors who supply software and services to one or more of these three types of user. The overall intention is to balance the needs of these groups creating a product that provides benefits to all groups.

The needs of end users of financial information will generally have precedence over other needs when it is necessary to make specification design decisions that may be perceived as benefiting one community at the possible expense of another.

XBRL is intended to improve the financial statement product. It should only comply with, not change or set new, accounting standards. However, XBRL should facilitate possible changes in financial reporting over the long term.

XBRL will provide users with a standard format in which to *prepare* financial reports that can be subsequently presented in a variety of ways. XBRL will provide users with a standard format in which financial information can be *exchanged* between different software applications. XBRL will permit the automated, efficient and reliable *extraction* of financial information by software applications. XBRL will facilitate the automated comparison of financial information, accounting policies, notes to financial statements between companies, and other items which users may wish make comparisons that today are performed manually.

XBRL should facilitate "drill down" to detailed information, authoritative literature, audit and accounting working papers. XBRL should include specifications for as much information about the reporting entity as may be relevant and useful to the process of financial and business reporting and the interpretation of the information.

XBRL should support international accounting standards and languages other than the American dialect of English.

XBRL should be extensible by any adopter to increase its breadth of applicability, and its design should encourage reuse via incremental extensions. XBRL should specify the format of information that would be reasonably expected in an electronic format for securities filings by public entities. XBRL should facilitate business reporting in the long term, and should not be limited to financial and accounting reporting.

XBRL focuses on the genuine information needs of the user and adheres to the spirit of reporting standards that deprecate the use of bold, italics, and other stylistic techniques that may be used to distract from the true and fair presentation of financial results. Therefore, there is no functional requirement that XBRL documents need to support any particular text formatting conventions.

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